The Missionary Herald

VOLUME CXVII JULY 1921 NUMBER 7

With One Accord . . . in Prayer

THE American Board gratefully recognizes the thought and good will of her sister societies, under the lead of the Congregational World Movement, in asking the churches of our order to unite in special prayer for their foreign missionary society at this critical time. It was a very generous and heartening act, and one which we are glad to feel was really welcomed by a host of Congregational ministers and congregations. At this time of writing, it is too early to speak of the response to the call. Word has not yet come, indeed full report never will come, as to the volume of prayer that was offered, or the earnestness of the supplications. But the work of the American Board, its burdens of opportunity and need, its challenging successes and its threatening losses, have been taken afresh on a multitude of hearts, and have been carried to God in a fellowship of prayer. Beyond doubt there will be an answer of blessing. We reprint in this issue the inspiring prayer prepared by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, for use on June 19. It deserves to be kept and used as a worthy expression of what, before God, is the desire of the Congregational people for their American Board; of what, by that token, must be the aim of their loyal and generous endeavor.

Nation-Wide Congregationalism

TAKEN together, the nine days of meetings which begin July 1, at Los Angeles, manifest the solidarity of the Congregational churches and their varied missionary and benevolent undertakings. Say what we will about it, stiffen as we may in resentment of any trespass on our independence, we belong together and we must move together. The United States insists on its sovereignty; it will determine its own affairs without yielding an ounce of its authority. Yet the United States cannot ignore the other members of the family of nations, or pursue its own affairs regardless of what is happening to them. So, as a matter of fact, no single Congregationalist, no individual church, no separate State or District association of churches, and no missionary or benevolent society can be quite indifferent to the procedure of the denomination as a whole. We cannot go on to orderly or efficient development at home or abroad unless we go together.

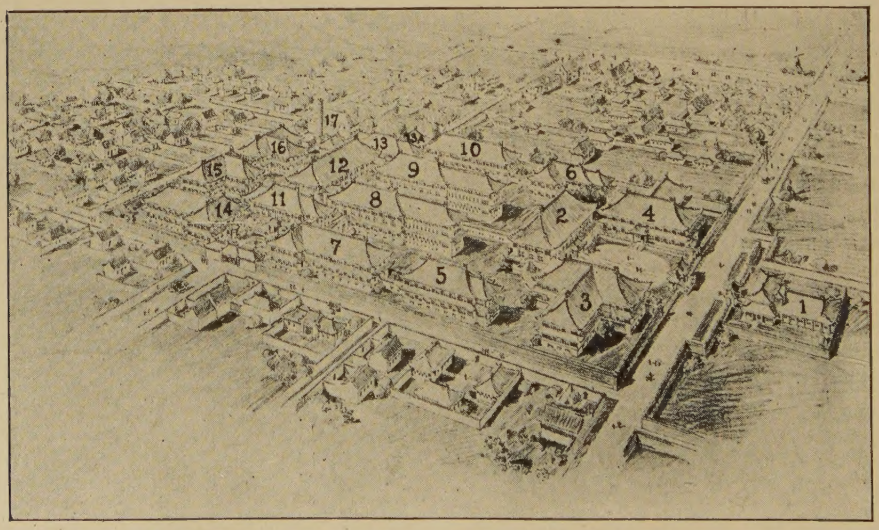
It is therefore an occasion of large interest and concern when the duly appointed representatives of our Congregational body from all parts of the country gather in biennial meeting, to review the attainment of the years just past, to consult as to the tendencies and needs of the present time, and to plan for a united program that may cover all the lines of denominational activity and sound a message of fraternal challenge and appeal to all our churches. May vision, wisdom, devotion, courage, and good will characterize all the proceedings, both of the Council and of the Societies! May the spirit of genuine fellowship, in action as in thought, pervade all the sessions! May there be clear, forceful, and determining debate, which shall lead to some decisive conclusions, upon the basis of which Congregational life and work can go unitedly and happily forward!

Secretary Barton Visits China

FOLLOWING the meeting of the American Board at Los Angeles, this month, Secretary Barton, instead of at once facing homeward, will set out across the Pacific to China. The Peking Union Medical College, which is maintained by the China Medical Board, is to hold its annual meeting in Peking, September 15, at which time the physical plant that has been in process of construction since 1915 is to be formally opened. The China Medical Board has arranged that its trustees, of whom Dr. Barton is one, may be present to inspect the plant and the organization on the field, and to join in the exercises of the time.

Some idea of the size and scope of this medical college, which is meant to set the standard of medical education for all China, may be gathered from the fact that it occupies nine acres of land in Peking, with a group of buildings providing for nine departments, each with its separate staff, the officers and instructors in all departments, including the Pre-Medical School, Training School for Nurses, and the Hospital, numbering 112. Upon the buildings and grounds have been spent $7,000,000, and the budget of expense for the current year is estimated at $500,000 (gold). The establishment of this medical college has been an enormous task; it is now at the point where its great service to China may begin. The formal opening of its doors is an occasion to mark, and one which must impress upon its management the largeness and the importance of their undertaking.

Taking advantage of the journey to China, it is planned that Secretary Barton shall visit the American Board's missions in that land. If time cannot be taken to see them all, much less the many stations where work centers, it is hoped that it will be possible to visit those localities that are on the coast or have close railroad communications. Missionary work is developing so fast in China, and changing conditions present such new and serious questions of administration, that it is increasingly necessary to maintain frequent contacts between the forces on the field and those that administer affairs at the home base. It is with great satisfaction that the



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF PLAN FOR PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE PLANT

Not all the buildings are completed. The buildings as numbered in the plan are: 1, chapel; 2, chemistry; 3, anatomy; 4, physiology; 5, private ward; 6, isolation building; 7, administration; 8, surgical ward; 9, medical ward; 10, future ward; 11, admittance; 12, out-patient; 13, pathology; 14, nurses' home; 15, future children's building; 16, future tuberculosis; 17, power plant, laundry, etc.

officers and Prudential Committee of the Board contemplate this visit of the senior Foreign Secretary to the Far East.

Office Changes

THIS is not a static world. Nothing abides unchanged; most things are in constant change. The American Board is fairly stable, we believe, judged by the principle of relativity. But even the Board has to undergo frequent readjustments to make it fit changing conditions. Just now there are happening an unusual number of changes in the personnel of the Board's officials or in the tasks assigned them. The withdrawal of Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith from the corresponding secretaryship and from the care of the New York office, in January, has left the secretaryship vacant and the New York post only temporarily filled. Failure to secure as yet a permanent secretary for that Middle District has been met by securing the consent of Rev. William W. Scudder, D.D., to act as temporary secretary. Dr. Scudder, who undertook this work June 1, is rarely qualified to render good service. Of missionary parentage, born in India, loving the foreign work, he has gained his ministerial experience largely in the home missionary field; his work as assistant secretary of the National Council and in connection with the Congregational World Movement has given him a nation-wide acquaintance with Congregational churches and ministers. He will bring vision, inspiration, and efficiency to the New York office.

Dr. Barton's visit to China may keep him from the Rooms till December. To relieve somewhat the pressure of work involved in his absence, and in particular to cover correspondence with the disturbed Turkey missions in this critical time, Rev. John E. Merrill, PH.D., president of Central Turkey College, at Aintab, now on furlough in this country, has consented to join the forces in the Home office, and to add his wisdom and experience to the Board's counsels.

In this connection it is a pleasure to announce, though somewhat tardily, that Rev. Charles E. White, formerly circulation manager of *The Congregationalist*, has been for a year or more in the circle of Board officials as assistant secretary in the Home Department, having care of much of the correspondence with churches and ministers, particularly in New England.

Further Readjustments in Administration

THE development of the Board's work and the added labor involved in its care have led to certain other changes which the Prudential Committee, acting in the interim of the year, provided for temporarily at its meeting of June 21. Correspondence in the Foreign Department has so increased in amount and in range of matter to be considered, and the demands of union undertakings and associations in which the American Board shares have so drawn upon the time and effort of the Secretaries, that it has become necessary to secure additional help to insure prompt and efficient administration. The Prudential Committee has therefore asked Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, president of Euphrates College, Harpoot, to become an Associate Secretary of the Board, designated to work in the Foreign Department. Mr. Riggs's father, Rev. Edward D. Riggs, and his famous grandfather, Rev. Elias Riggs, were his forerunners in the line. He has three brothers and two sisters among his colleagues in the Turkey Missions. His wife was Miss Alice Shepard, daughter of the late Dr. Fred Shepard, of Aintab, whose brother, Dr. Lorrin A. Shepard, is "carrying on" at the same Aintab hospital. So Mr. Riggs has a missionary background and relationship to add to his own proved qualifications for administrative work. He is now in Constantinople, shut off both from his former college work at Harpoot and from his more recent labors for

the Near East Relief. His reply to the Committee's call is awaited with high anticipation.

In connection with this adjustment of affairs, and dependent upon the securing the new man for the Foreign Department, two other changes have been made with the hearty consent of those involved and by the approving vote of the Prudential Committee. Secretary William E. Strong has resigned the office of Editorial Secretary, which he has held for fourteen years, and has been chosen Corresponding Secretary, assigned to the Foreign Department; and Associate Secretary Enoch F. Bell has resigned his office, held for eleven years, and the work in the Foreign Department, in which he has been engaged since 1906, and has been chosen Editorial Secretary. If these changes shall work out as is designed, it is hoped they will be confirmed by the American Board at its next Annual Meeting.

A Finger Post to Opportunity

On Sunday evening, June 12, was held in St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York City, a service in honor of twenty Jesuit missionaries who were to sail the next day for the Philippines. The flower of their clergy is represented in this group, made up largely of educators and administrators who have been connected with Roman Catholic colleges and higher schools in this country. The significance of the event to our readers lies in the fact that the Roman Church is making a strong and carefully planned effort to recover its hold on the Filipinos, and by the substitution of American priests for Spanish friars to establish once more ecclesiastical dominion in the Philippine Islands.

Here is corroboration to the argument which the American Board has for some years been urging, that now is the time to press evangelical missionary work in Mindanao; that the opportunity which American possession of the Philippines created ought to be seized before it is too late. The keenness of the Roman hierarchy in seeing a chance, and their promptness and zeal in taking the chance, are proverbial. Here is one more instance; and, for Congregationalists, it points an index finger straight toward their neglected, undeveloped, but most promising field of Mindanao, with its civilized Visayans, its Moslem Moros, and its Wild Tribes of the Hills. Are we to leave all the statecraft, enterprise, devotion to Catholic missions in those islands that America freed from the Spanish yoke?

A Missionary Romance

It is sometimes remarked that romance has faded from foreign missions. Their fields are no longer remote, mysterious, thrilling; their people have become familiar. The missionary business is now a commonplace and accepted enterprise, which has lost its novelty, its marvel. But any one who follows at all closely the progress of missionary affairs knows better; he is constantly running onto incidents and events that stir his sense of wonder and even of awe. He discovers the unmistakable signs of a divine leading; the movement of forces that have strangely and unexpectedly combined to produce wonderful results.

One such story is told by Secretary Patton in the July *Envelope Series*, under the title, "General Feng Yu Hsiang: the Stonewall Jackson of China's Army." Many have heard of this now famous Christian general; stories about him have become current in missionary literature; his exploits are a part of the news of the day in China's history.

But hitherto we have not had these stories gathered together, sifted, authenticated, and set in order, so that we could see the life history of this hero and understand how he has come to pass.

Secretary Patton has had the advantage of a first-hand study of his subject; has inquired diligently in China and from those who could speak authoritatively as to the truth of the

matter; and has compiled a veracious account of this representative Chinese leader of today, whose career roots back in the tragedy of Boxer days in 1900 and the American Board mission station at Paotingfu. The story is told in Secretary Patton's vivacious and forceful style; it is good reading. A copy of it deserves place in all our homes.

The Passing of China's Famine

A CABLE message from Rev. Robert E. Chandler, secretary, and James H. McCann, treasurer, of the North China Mission, has come directly to the American Board Rooms, confirming the dispatches in the public press and the formal statement of Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the American Committee for the China Famine Fund, that abundant rains have radically changed the famine conditions in China, and have brought to an end the need of relief contributions from abroad. Our missionary representatives express the thanks and congratulations of those for whom they speak for the help that came and that enabled them to administer so much relief. It is estimated that America's contributions have amounted to seven or eight million dollars. This, with the gifts from England and the Continent, and with China's own unprecedented outpouring to save her perishing citizens, made possible widespread and comprehensive relief measures. Millions of lives were saved; masses of sufferers were kept from absolute despair; an appalling catastrophe was made to yield some benefit by the construction of highways, the building of railroads, and the development of better means of communication. Most valuable of all has been the demonstration on a huge scale, before the eyes of China and the rest of the world, of the reality of human sympathy and of the influence of the Master who said, "Give ye them to eat."

The solicitation of relief funds is now stopped; gifts still coming in will be forwarded to aid in the solution of post-famine problems. The task of reëstablishing devastated homes, abandoned farms and peoples, scattered and stripped of all furnishings and tools, is enormous, and will call for all the surplus that may be left or the gifts that may straggle in hereafter.

For the mission boards at work in the famine region, the American Board among them, there are serious readjustments to be faced. And there is the pressure of following up, of taking advantage of the good will secured by relief work and the grateful and approachable spirit that is abroad to publish the Christian gospel more widely and to inculcate it more thoroughly among a people freed from the absorbing struggle to escape starvation. This is an hour of urgent opportunity in that mission field; one which transforms the call for relief funds into one for mission funds to meet the changed situation.

Meeting Hard Times

A SUGGESTION comes from the mission field that might well be put in practice in the home churches. This is a famine year in some sections of the Marathi Mission—in Sholapur, for one section. And every one dreads a famine year, not only for the suffering involved, but also because of the tendency to relax moral standards. It is a time of testing for character and religious principle; church life and loyalty tend to sag. But the Indian pastor of the Sholapur church started this year by asking some of the young men who had been wanting to see the earthen floor of the church properly paved that on New Year's Sunday they should bring each a stone for the purpose. So they brought five stones and placed them on the table. Thereupon the idea caught hold and spread. The entire amount for the stones and their laying was quickly raised and the paving was in place in time for the mission birthday, February 12. Then some of the young men in the church who are carpenters gathered contri-

MEMBERS OF THE 1921 CANDIDATES' CONFERENCE

butions and made and put in place a new pulpit with railing all around the platform.

It was a big thing to do in a famine year, and it has had a good effect on the Christian community. Never before have there been so many, especially young men, ready for volunteer service of every sort. Attention has been diverted from the hardships of the time, from what discourages and demoralizes; and, instead, fresh interest and enthusiasm have developed in the church. Not a bad suggestion for the churches of America, in these dull and depressing times. We may save the hardening of our souls by a generous undertaking just when we are feeling the pinch.

New Workers

THE accompanying full-page cut reproduces a picture of a group of the newly appointed missionaries of this Board, who were in attendance at the annual Candidates' Conference, held from June 7 to 17. Their names, the colleges at which they have studied, and the missions to which they are appointed follow. Reading from left to right: *Back row*—Mr. Edward G. Nichols, Columbia University, to Ceylon; Rev. Clarence S. Gillett, Pomona College and Harvard Law School, to Japan; Mr. Leeds Gulick, son of Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Oberlin and Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago, to Japan; Rev. Eldred C. Vanderlaan, to Philippines.

Third row—Miss Lucy B. Lanktree, University of Chicago, to Foochow; Mr. Ross A. McReynolds, University of Missouri, designation deferred; Miss Mary D. Sargent, Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., and one year in Switzerland, to India; Rev. William H. McCance, Yale University and Divinity, to India (Marathi); Miss Hazel M. Atwood, R. N., Ripon College and Ann Arbor University Hospital, to Philippines; Mr. Carl W. Phelps, Wesleyan University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to Ceylon; Miss Cleora G. Wannamaker, Oberlin Kindergarten Training School, to North China.

Second row—Mr. O. Emil Lindstrom, University of Minnesota and Columbia University, to India (Marathi); Miss Susan E. Armstrong, Oberlin, to Foochow; Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds, Oberlin, to North China; Dr. Phillips F. Greene, Amherst College and Harvard Medical School, to Turkey, following his father and grandfather in connection with that mission; Mrs. Greene, Wellesley; Mrs. Harold S. Matthews, Grinnell, and Rev. H. S. Matthews, Grinnell, Chicago Theological Seminary and University of Chicago, to North China.

Front row—Miss Harriet M. Wyman, Tabor College, to India (Madura); Miss Melissa A. Cilley, Virginia College, to Spain; Miss Grace Riddle, Goucher College, Kennedy School of Missions, and Johns Hopkins, to Turkey.

An Eye-Opener as to What's Worth While

ONE of our missionary families, recently returning from Turkey, brought with them an Armenian woman and her two children, who were coming to a good home provided for them by a relative in this country. In arranging for the proper landing formalities of his charges, the missionary received only courtesy from the official in charge, who took occasion, however, good-naturedly enough, to speak his very positive opinion that any live Americans were foolish and were wasting their time to be in foreign mission work, especially when there was such need for all sorts of home work.

He especially praised the service rendered by the Travellers Aid Society, which to his mind was one of the finest organizations in the world. Imagine his surprise, then, when the two efficient agents of this society to whom the case of the Armenian woman was to be referred came up and warmly greeted the returning missionaries as old friends and teachers. For these two young women, doing such praiseworthy service, were trained in the girls' school of the missionary's own station.

A Prayer
for the American Board

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Written by REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D.

O THOU who hast made of one all the nations of this earth, and who didst so love the world that thou gavest thine only begotten Son, and who art our Father and our Friend, we look upon a world in sorest need. The situation baffles us. In our helplessness we cry to thee. The burden is more than we can carry. We would roll it upon thee. O give us help! Our fathers trusted in thee and thou didst deliver them. We trust thee, too, and thou wilt not put us to shame.

Through thy Son thou hast commanded us to bear witness to thy love unto the uttermost part of the earth. We are endeavoring to bear this witness, but our work is handicapped and imperiled by circumstances we are unable to control. We implore thee to help us in order that we may help others. It is thy world which we carry on our hearts. It is thy work for which we plead. Without thee we can do nothing. O show us a way out of our distresses!

Give inspiration to the officers of our American Board, that they may meet victoriously the many problems which in thy Providence they now face. Grant a fuller revelation of thy mind and heart to all who represent us in far-off lands. Enrich them with courage and patience and increase their faith and their power. Widen the sympathies and quicken the minds of our Pastors and Bible School Teachers and all other officers and leaders. Impart to them a double measure of the grace of leadership in these critical days when, amid confusion and tumult, the world must move forward.

Pour out thy Spirit upon all our churches. Give us a new and glorious Pentecost, a fresh baptism of love, which shall manifest itself in a mighty outpouring of the gifts of thy people for the forwarding of the work of thy Son.

And to thy name shall be all the praise, Father, Son and Spirit.

Amen.

ALBANIA'S CLEARING OUTLOOK

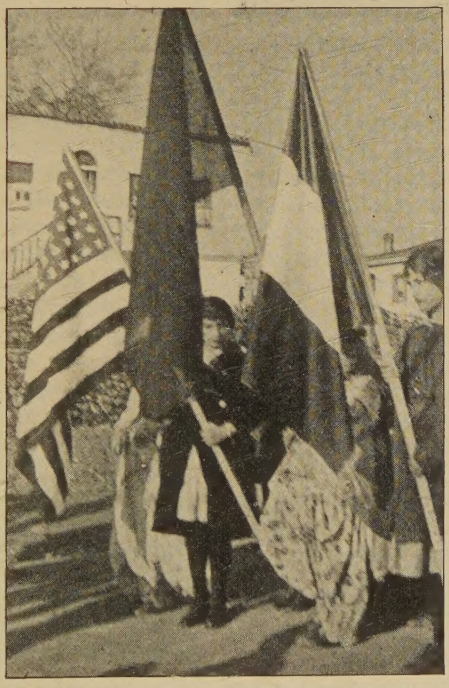
By Miss EDITH E. METCALF

Miss Metcalf, daughter of our loyal corporate member, Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been for a year or more in the service of the Junior Red Cross in Albania; for a part of the time at the head of a government school. She has had opportunities to observe widely and to learn from many sources and writes out of a deep enthusiasm for what she accounts a rising young nation in the Balkans. While her work was apart from that of the American Board as represented by the Kennedys at Kortcha, she was cognizant of it and much impressed with the importance of Christian education, such as this Board seeks to promote.

Miss Metcalf is at present in her homeland, but has been asked to return to Albania to continue her work in the Government School. —The Editor.

ALBANIA is a country not very well known to most Americans. It lies on the Adriatic coast across from Italy, between Montenegro and Greece. Until recently it has been the unknown land of Europe; but now times have changed, and the Albanians are looking forward to taking their place among the independent nations of the world.

For about a year they have been ruling themselves. The present provisional government consists of the High Council of four men, who together have the power usually intrusted to a king or to a president. Then there is the Prime Minister, with his cabinet and an elected house. This form of government is expected to last until some permanent form is decided upon. It is probable that the newly elected parliament now in session will decide whether there shall be a president or a king at the head. In any case, it will be democratic; for the Albanian is a lover of freedom and will not lightly give up what he has only just acquired after years of struggle.



FLAG BEARERS FROM AN ALBANIAN SCHOOL

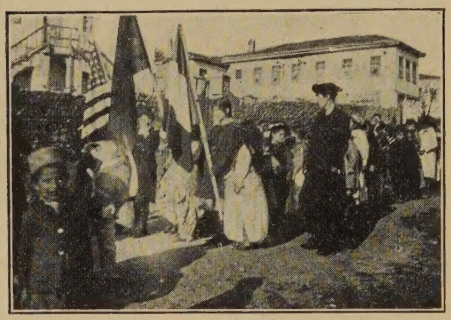
Everything in the country is at the beginning. It is just emerging from the centuries of Turkish oppression and the more recent occupation by foreign armies. So it is a land of opportunity—of opportunity for the people themselves to show what they can do with the freedom for which they have longed, and of opportunity for those who are willing to give a new nation the benefit of the experience of others.

The greatest need of the country is for education, and it is to America that the leaders look for help. The universal ideal is a public school system, with schools like Robert College and the Girls' College of Constantinople at the head. The eagerness of the people for education, and especially the demand for education for the girls, is intense.

The government opened this past year 504 schools with 1,400 teachers. Many of these schools are village schools where the children sit on the floor around the teacher, and there is very little equipment at the best. The teachers, many of them, have had little

training, and there is need for help in planning schedules and in methods of teaching. The children crowd the schools as fast as they are opened. The only limit is space and teachers.

All of these schools are elementary. They cover about five grades for the boys. The work for the girls does not



SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS SALUTE THE FLAGS

go quite so far. After that the children must be sent abroad. It is natural that the Albanians should object to sending their children out of the country for most of their education. They look forward to the time when every boy and girl may have an opportunity for education at home.

It is more difficult for girls to leave home than for boys, and that fact, together with the old Turkish influence which kept girls closely in the house, has in the past made education almost a forbidden luxury to girls. But now men realize that if the country is to progress the mothers must have some education. So a special effort is being made to open girls' schools.

The Junior Red Cross has been trying the experiment of a co-educational elementary school, but the old prejudices of the East are still strong, and although there is a movement toward making the public elementary schools co-educational, it will be some time before such a plan can be put into general practice. The higher schools will be separate for a much longer time.

For many years before the war there was a girls' school in Kortcha, partially supported by the American Board. That school has had a great influence in Albania, and is to be opened again next fall. It is hoped that this school, which is managed by American-trained Albanian women, may in time grow into the Women's College of Albania. At present, much of the work must of necessity be very elementary. But Mrs. Dako and Miss Kyrias, who will control the policy of the school, have had long experience, and as fast as possible they will raise the standard of the work to secondary school work, then to high school work, and ultimately to college grade.

The government has agreed to pay a certain proportion of the running expenses, and tuition charged will cover part. But there remains to be raised part of the running expenses and money for equipment to be bought in this country.

This school has always stood in a quiet way for Protestant Christianity, although its girls have come, and will still come, from families of all faiths. The school will continue to give Bible instruction, and it has unusual opportunity for influence. The girls will go out into what will be the leading families of the next generation, and what is taught the next few years will be

THEY WANT SCHOOLS

a foundation for the new era in Albanian history.

The religious situation is especially interesting. The population is somewhat evenly divided between Mohammedans and Greek Orthodox, with a fair number of Roman Catholics in the

north. At the present time the three religious divisions are not much more than political parties, so far as the young men are concerned. Among those who have been educated abroad there is a strong feeling that this condition is unfortunate, and there is a growing demand for Protestantism.

There is an especially strong though small group of Mohammedan young men, who have in reality broken away from the faith of their fathers; yet politically and socially they belong to the Mohammedan group. These young men are demanding education for their women and the right to choose their own wives. They are no longer willing to accept the brides chosen by the parents, but they wish to see and know the girls they marry. According to the old rules, a man does not see his wife until after they are married. It is really religious freedom that the people are looking for, and many of them hope to find it in Protestantism. They are asking America, which stands to them for true liberty, to help them find what they are seeking. And it is through their schools that they can best be helped.

AT A STANDSTILL IN ADANA, TURKEY

A LETTER from one of our staff in Adana, which was dated March 31, but which was six weeks on the way to us, has the following survey of the political situation in that region. It reads:—

"The present situation is the most pathetic that I have ever seen. All the communities (Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, and a considerable element among the Fellahin and Turks) cordially united with the French administration, and were made to hope and believe that this territory would never revert to the hands of the Turks. Because of this continued hostile attitude, racial animosities have been quadrupled. Prominent men in these various communities have become objects of deep suspicion and hatred, and undoubtedly will be treated with great severity by the incoming Turkish administration. In fact, the lives of very many of these men are in danger, as, for instance, the priest of the Syrian church; who was told, the other day, that he would undoubtedly be hanged.

"There probably will not be any massacre, but the situation is full of tragic possibilities. Yesterday a deputation waited upon the French general and presented a verbal petition embodying their views and desires. This deputation was made up of representatives of all the communities as indicated above. In fact, the Moslem representatives were appointed by a group of about five hundred of the Turk and Fellahin communities. Their plea to the French general was that they had trusted the Entente administration, had rendered service in the government of the country, had fought side by side with Entente troops, with arms furnished by the occupying Powers. To leave them now without any means of self-defence or any provision of adequate protection would be equivalent to condemnation to inevitable extermination.

"They therefore would entreat that the French Occupation should be made continuous, or that before withdrawal ample provision should be made for the safety of the lives and property of all the communities, together with the conservation of tranquillity throughout the district. For the reconstruction of the district this is absolutely necessary. At the present time business is at a standstill; the farms are not being cultivated; there are no enterprises to give employment to the workmen, much less is it possible for the widows and other destitute people to gain their livelihood. The feeling of hopelessness bordering on despair is paralyzing."

REV. ALBERT W. CLARK, D.D.

A Founder of the American Board's Mission in Czechoslovakia

JUST fifty years ago in May of this year, Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., then a young minister in Gilead, Conn., accepted the invitation of the American Board to open a mission in Bohemia. On June 7, 1921, he died in Boston from heart failure, within a few days of his seventy-ninth birthday.

During his fifty years of service, Dr. Clark did heroic and successful pioneer work. He suffered persecution, even to imprisonment. He was refused permission to preach, to teach, even to allude to the gospel of Christ. But he lived to see the heart of a nation opened, preachers and teachers sought for with earnestness, gospel meetings advertised in street car and railway stations, and Bibles in such demand that the supplies were inadequate in spite of the best effort of Bible Societies' agents.

DR. CLARK

Dr. Clark was a native of Georgia, Vt. He served through the Civil War and later was graduated from the University of Vermont and from Hartford Theological Seminary. He sailed for the field of his life work in 1872, settling first in Prague. Persecution there was so fierce that after a short time he removed to Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, for four years and later spent some time at Gratz, in the province of Styria. When intolerance grew more cautious, he returned for permanent residence to the city of his first attempts.

In Prague, in addition to his constant evangelistic work, he was active in distributing the Scriptures, cooperating with agents of the Edinburgh Bible Society, and also in opening the way for Y. M. C. A. work in Austria. With the help of one of the faithful Christians of Prague, Dr. Clark established the first legally organized Y. M. C. A. in what is now Czechoslovakia, in 1886; and in the building now called Prague House, the Y. M. C. A. and the American Board mission lived and shared activities for many years. The government is now encouraging not only Y. M. C. A. work, but has welcomed and commended the Salvation Army; though when Dr. Clark, years ago, urged the admission of the latter organization for its help in social service, his request was sternly refused.

In 1918, Dr. Clark was obliged to withdraw from Prague, war conditions rendering it impossible for him or other Americans to remain. After his return to Boston he became a member of Park Street Church, where he continued active in Christian work. He also wrote and spoke for Czechoslovakia and the Christians there whenever opportunity offered.

He died suddenly and peacefully. His funeral was held in Park Street Church on June 10. He is survived by his wife and nine children. Of the latter, one is the wife of a doctor in London; another is married to a member of the faculty of Williams College; Miss Ruth, of the French Department of Wellesley College, has recently received a degree (LITT.D.) from the University of Edinburgh; while younger daughters and his two sons seem to promise to add to the list of "missionary children" who achieve honor and render service to humanity.

THE ELIZABETH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

GIVING FOOD AND HOPE IN SHANTUNG

By Rev. HARRY S. MARTIN, of Tungchow

IT takes ten hours to go by train from Peking to Tehsien. It is a two days' cart ride from Tehsien to Lintsing in Shantung District, over a monotonous trail leading from one mud village to another. There is nothing more interesting to break the monotony than a few straggling evergreens around a group of gravemounds; or now and then a stone monument erected to some local hero. The villages are as like as peas in a pod, except as you run into a market village on market day, when your cart makes its way with difficulty through the crowd of buyers and sellers, with their crude wares spread out on every conceivable spot. But there are people, people everywhere, always some one in sight, although tens of thousands have left their homes and gone in search of food to more fortunate parts.

Lintsing is a large trading center on the Grand Canal. It is known in history as the farthest north city to be taken by the rebels at the time of the T'ai Ping Rebellion, sixty years ago. People who had fled by thousands to the protection of the city walls were brutally murdered when the city was overcome. The business section is practically all without the walls along the canal. Our compound is well located at the north of this section, far enough out to give the fresh air and freedom of the country, but near enough for close contact with the people. Here are located the church, boys' and girls' schools, the foreign residences and the beautiful new hospital. And here is the center for the relief work for much of this part of the country.

I have just returned from a week of investigation and distribution with Dr. Paul V. Helliwell. It is not an enviable task except as one realizes that he is saving life. To be just and wise, to give where most needed and not to be deceived, to keep one's composure amid such poverty and suffering, requires all the strength one can muster. Our mode of procedure was this: We would get in touch with the village chairman, get from him the names of those who were nearest starvation, and then proceed to personal investigation of these homes. Oh, the wretchedness of those places called homes! From one bare mud house to another we would go, taking the names and ages of the members of the family, lifting the lid of this kettle and that jar to find out what means of suste-

nance there was, and deciding how much we could help, never giving more than a dollar a month for an adult.

Most of the houses were partially torn down in order that the corn or kaoliang stalks that supported the roofs of mud could be used for fuel. On the mud bed there would be one or two dirty, ragged comforters, which is the entire bedding of perhaps a family of six. And this in January!

I wish I could show you some samples of the food I gathered—bean pods, sweet potato leaves, corn cobs ground up, thistles, and chaff. How they have lived so long on it I can't understand. Try picking up a bunch of dry leaves and consider how you would stew it up to make a life-giving meal. And we in affluent America can't imagine how difficult it is to get those leaves from nothing but bare ground.

It was one continual story of wretchedness they told us. Yet a few instances stand out. A widow met us at the door. She had three boys. The oldest son, a lad of fourteen, sat sunning himself. The second was out gathering weeds. And the third? She led us into the dark room and pulled from under the single cover a naked little fellow of three, a well-formed head, but a body of skin and bones, too weak to stand, who set up a piteous cry as he rolled back into his place. She had borne so much that her face was stolid and hard. Another widow sat picking over her basket of weeds and thistles. She was neatly dressed and the earth floor was swept and clean. Her son was out gathering weeds and her niece sat by her side. She knew nothing of the reason for our coming. When given the ticket whereby she could obtain money she burst out crying with a "Thank you, thank you!" and, "Oh, my niece, we shall not have to die now."

There were instances which show how much Chinese customs need reforming. There was the family of eight, father, mother, two sons, and two young daughters.

"And have you a wife?" I asked the oldest son of eighteen.

"Yes," he said, and led forth a blushing maid of sixteen.

"And who is that woman?" I asked,

FAMINE REFUGEES ON GRAND CANAL, SHANTUNG

Hundreds of these long boats carried refugees from Shantung villages to places where they believed food would be more plentiful

OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE MISSION HOSPITAL IN TEHCHOW

Making ready to build the Red Cross highroad on which thousands of famine stricken people were enabled to earn food for themselves and their families

pointing to a big red-blooded woman of twenty or more.

"Oh, she is the wife of the second son," replied the mother, pushing forward the husband, a boy of thirteen.

A little boy of twelve sat with his sister, sorting out leaves he had gathered. I found that his father had died. "And where is your mother?" I inquired.

"She is out with *my wife* looking for food," he answered. When told that we were going to help them, he ran around the corner of the house to hide his tears.

We had the cordial coöperation of the magistrates in our work of investigation. We were on the border line between Shantung and Chihli, where robbers are holding those who have means for ransom, carrying off the girls and even robbing the poor of their single blankets. We had with us each day a guard of twenty to thirty soldiers, who would not leave us till they had deposited us within the city walls.

These are some of the methods of giving direct relief. There are other ways of helping, such as through orphanages and schools for the children and industrial work for the women. Mrs. Eastman has enlarged her tatting and sewing school to include ninety women. They have during the day's work an hour for study and a religious service, where they are taught verses and songs and simple reading. This fills their minds with something besides gossip and the price of a catty of meal. Miss Edith Tallmon and Miss Van Kirk have a group of children whom their parents wish to give away. They are to be kept till the first of June and then sent back to their homes, though most of the parents would like to have them kept indefinitely. They are also taking more girls into their school, and help these with special funds.

In the hospital they are caring for those who have been frozen, and for numbers of children who are near to starvation. Every effort is made against typhus fever, which so often ravages the people of famine regions.

While the conditions are appalling this year, there are many reasons for thankfulness and hope. During the great famine of forty years ago, tens

of thousands of the people perished and others migrated by the thousands to various sections. As I see the situation this year, not many tens of thousands are starving or are going to starve. But it is not because the conditions do not approximate those of 1878, but because of the help that is coming in from outside. Means of communication, however inadequate even now, are much better than they were then, and the spirit of world brotherhood is more developed. The government, prodded on by foreigners, is functioning in a measure to relieve the want; and the Chinese individually are giving as they never have before. Then from all over the world, especially from America and England, large and small sums are coming in. We have seen this money passing through the various relief organizations, and have had the pleasure—for it is a pleasure—of giving it, as well as we know how, to those who need it most. And when we consider how one part of the world comes to the relief of those who suffer in another part, we thank God and take courage. The world, however slowly, is surely moving on.

THE CHURCH IN TEHSIEN, SHANTUNG

Yet, when this year is passed over, China's economic problem is not solved. Too many people are living on an area where flood and drought will occur from time to time; means of communication are not sufficient; standards of living are on altogether too low a plane; unwholesome customs and superstitions keep the people bound and afraid; the eternal struggle for daily bread keeps them groveling in the dust and crushes public spirit. These conditions will not change till the people as a whole are more enlightened. And so we go back to the routine of the daily work more enthusiastic than ever over our task. For the paramount need of all this country is Christian education.

DR. CHRISTIE, OF TARSUS

President of St. Paul's Institute, Central Turkey

A VETERAN member of the American Board's staff passed from this life when Thomas Davidson Christie, D.D., president of St. Paul's Institute in Tarsus, Central Turkey, died in Pasadena, Cal., on May 25, in the seventy-ninth year of his life. Of Scotch-Irish parentage, descended from the Clan Macgregors, Dr. Christie possessed the Irish fervor, the Scotch thrift, and the American enterprise which, with his devoted Christian purpose, made him a power in the mission field of Turkey.

He served in the Civil War from '61 to '65, being one of those who followed Sherman in his march to the sea. In 1867 he entered Beloit College, along with many ex-army men. Among his fellow-students were J. S. Davis and W. W. Curtis, afterward prominent in the Japan Mission; Arthur H. Smith, now of China; and James D. Eaton, recently of the Mission in Mexico, who spoke for the Board at Dr. Christie's funeral.

DR. CHRISTIE

It was in 1877 that Dr. and Mrs. Christie joined the Central Turkey Mission. After serving for a time in Marash, he was transferred to Tarsus, where he founded and developed St. Paul's Institute, his vision for which and his power of revealing that vision seem like miracles as told today. A case in point is that of Mr. Elliott Shepard, whom Dr. Christie met, and who was shown so clearly the St. Paul's that might be that he became the school's warm friend and supporter. Dr. Christie was an accomplished linguist and in scholarship received special recognition from the University of Aberdeen, in Scotland, as well as from American institutions. Absolutely fearless, he many times risked his life in efforts to save from destruction Armenian Christians on the Cilician plain.

An instance of his versatility and ingenuity is shown at the time of his last return to Tarsus. He was caught in America when the war broke out, and not until January, 1919, was he permitted to start for Turkey. He sailed from San Francisco; at Hongkong no berth or passage could be secured, but Dr. Christie signed as purser on a cargo boat; he got to Port Said, where he left the ship and was listed as a deserter! Then, he wrote: "Like old Ulysses, 'I seek the land beyond the Western stars.' And speaking of stars, the Southern Cross is worth coming to see. As Dante said, 'O northern, widowed clime, since thou art bereft of beholding them!'" His letter then ended, "Yours in the spirit of '76." One might not have expected to find Ulysses, Dante, and the spirit of '76 in one paragraph, but such a combination seemed as natural as possible to Dr. Christie.

Touching features of the service to Dr. Christie's memory in Lake Avenue Church, Pasadena, on May 28, were the presence and participation of members of the G. A. R. Post of which he had been a member; also the address by Rev. Sarkis Devirian, a member of the first class which Dr. Christie taught at the theological seminary in Marash, when he first went to Turkey.

Mrs. Christie, who kept the mission in Tarsus open and at work all through the war, survives her husband, as do four of their five children.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1920	$14,298.62	$3,338.84	$591.22	$763.90	$2,000.00	$1,982.50	$23,475.08
1921	24,590.23	4,115.42	735.98	8,765.80		1,907.75	40,115.18
Gain	$10,291.61	$276.58	$144.76	$8,001.90			$16,640.10
Loss					$2,000.00	$74.75	

FOR NINE MONTHS TO MAY 31

1920	$296,820.92	$68,177.35	$16,436.97	$163,955.13	$16,100.00	$21,460.63	$582,951.00
1921	326,313.47	52,542.85	16,867.44	158,143.87	8,200.00	22,328.07	584,395.70
Gain	$29,492.55		$430.47			$867.44	$1,444.70
Loss		$15,634.50		$5,811.26	$7,900.00		

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR WORK OF WOMAN'S BOARDS AND OTHER OBJECTS
FOR NINE MONTHS TO MAY 31

	From Woman's Boards	For Special Objects	Income from Sundry Funds and Miscellaneous	Totals
1920	$313,444.76	$138,417.94	$8,025.94	$459,888.64
1921	405,167.89	117,361.75	20,025.46	542,555.10
Gain	$91,723.13		$11,999.52	$82,666.46
Loss		$21,056.19		

HOW TO REMIT MONEY TO THE AMERICAN BOARD

Important Notice to Church Treasurers and Contributors

TO avoid confusion arising from the relations of the American Board to the Congregational World Movement and the Apportionment Plan, we ask careful attention to the following statement as to the method of remitting gifts.

In the case of Church offerings, the share of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under the Apportionment Plan, may be sent direct to the treasurer's office, or to the district offices of the American Board, or to the Congregational World Movement, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for transmission to the Board.

Church offerings made separately for the American Board, whether considered under the Apportionment Plan or not, should be remitted direct to the treasurer of the Board, or to a district office of the Board.

Individuals desiring to contribute to the Board otherwise than through the Church offering, should remit direct to the treasurer of the Board.

In remitting to the American Board checks and money orders should be made payable to the order of Frederick A. Gaskins, Treasurer, or to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE FINANCIAL STORY FOR MAY

IT is gratifying to report better figures for May than for any recent month. Church gifts show a gain of $10,291.61, which, fortunately, is not offset, as so often, by a corresponding loss in individual donations. The young people are just about holding their own, but there has been quite an advance in legacy receipts, viz., $8,001.90. The total gain for the month is $16,640.10. An examination of the statement for nine months will show that this amount only a little more than balances previous losses. We are ahead of last year, so far as regular income is concerned, by the small sum of $1,444.70.

The gravity of the financial situation grows upon us, and we shall have a story to tell at the Los Angeles meeting which will startle those who have not followed our figures from month to month, or who have been inclined to discount our statements as calculated to bolster up the usual end-of-the-year appeal. The meeting of the Congregational forces in connection with the National Council, July 1–8, is timely for the American Board, as the Prudential Committee is needing and asking for guidance. A frank statement of the unprecedented situation will be made at Los Angeles, and we look for many helpful suggestions and also for positive instruction in the matter of avoiding a heavy deficit on the year which ends August 31, and eventually wiping out the debt of $242,000 which we brought over from the previous year. The mission treasurers report to the home office July 1, and as soon thereafter as possible we shall inform all the friends of the Board as to how matters stand, both in respect to receipts and expenditures. So we advise deferring large personal gifts, pending the preparation of the more exact statement. When that time comes, we look for a loyal rallying of all who love this work and wish to save it from disaster in a day of unparalleled opportunity.

THE 1921 CONFERENCE

It is a remarkably alert and attractive group of young people who have been gathering in the Congregational House, for ten days in June, for the annual conference of the American Board with its outgoing missionaries. As usual, the group includes men and women from the far corners of America, and several who were born in foreign countries. Several of them are in direct missionary succession: Miss Phebe K. Beard, daughter of Dr. W. L. Beard, of Foochow, is to join the same mission; Mr. Leeds Gulick, designated to Japan, is a son of Rev. Sydney L. Gulick, long connected with the Japan Mission; Mr. W. L. Clark, 2d, another member of the group for Japan, is grandson of former President Clark, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose name is still revered in Japan for the work he did in founding the Hokkaido Agricultural College, in Sapporo, which is now an Imperial University. Dr. Phillips Greene follows father and grandfather in Turkey.

Two of these recruits are now college teachers. One has just been graduated from the Y. M. C. A. Training College, of Chicago, and goes out for boys' work. One of the girls has been a successful business woman and superintendent of an apartment house. Another has been working in hospitals for wounded soldiers in that new and interesting field of occupational therapy. The single nurse has had a college course, followed by nurses' training, and has been teaching in a nurses' training school. The doctor of the party takes with him to Turkey the finest training of Harvard Medical School, coupled with unusual internships in St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, and elsewhere. One of the men is a graduate of Boston Tech., in the department of chemical engineering, and goes out to head the science work of our Jaffna College. Another has been specializing in recreational education and settlement work, and goes to coöperate with a live native church

in working in a large community service center in the heart of Bombay—one of the most thickly peopled sections of the world. One of the ordained men has had training as a banker, as well as some study of law. He has a deep conviction that Christianity must be at the heart of all commercial relationships and industrial adjustments, and goes out primarily to help Japan Christianize her economic life.

A dramatic moment in the farewell service to these outgoing missionaries, held in famous Park Street Church, Boston, was when Dr. Greene told how his famous grandfather, Dr. Joseph K. Greene, and his father, Dr. Frederick D. Greene, had been commissioned from that very church before they went out as missionaries to Turkey. The hearts of the audience which packed the church were with the young missionaries as they received Christian service flags from representatives of twenty young people's societies around Greater Boston, and as all together joined in the final verses of "Fling out the banner."

The entire Congregational Church joins in the Godspeed to this group of well-trained, devoted men and women, going to carry the spirit of the Master to the far corners of the earth.

LOYALTY IN THE WEST

Six weeks in the Middle West have brought a new impression of the loyalty of the churches in that great district to the denominational program. In three state meetings the assembled ministers and delegates faced the larger needs of the societies without fear or hesitation. The facts have been widely heard, and the determination is evident to go forward and not back. At Battle Creek, Mich., in Sioux City, Ia., and in Pierre, S. D., the state problems were adequately discussed, and the verdict was almost unanimous that the larger apportionments must be attempted.

In each of these states the educational institutions are in critical need, and their deficits must be met unless our Congregational record is to be marred. The Congregational World Movement has presented a big challenge for the joint work of the societies. The gratifying point is that few churches insist that the old figures of three years ago must remain as the high-water mark of generosity. Without exception, the pastors and laymen alike are clear that a new day has dawned.

Were it not for the reduced incomes of the members, a full success could be scored this year, for the determination and loyalty are there. The farmers of the Western States are facing a terrible collapse of prices, yet many country churches are giving proof of the finest possible spirit. "Put the Church First" was a slogan in many meetings that carried conviction. Gifts will be real sacrifice this year, but there is an empty place at the top of the list of our benevolences. The Red Cross is not asking for its immense sums, the China Famine needs are past, the Welfare Work with the armies has been done, and the Liberty Loans are in the past. This is the year for the churches to press their larger needs with hope of success.

The Kenwood Evangelical Church, in Chicago, entered a new effort to help Dr. Percy Watson complete his new hospital in Fenchow, China. At a Sunday morning service they set out for a fund of $2,500, and have it all subscribed. If $3,000 more can now be found, Dr. Watson will be able to claim the $15,000 promised by the China Medical Board, for the American Board and the Woman's Board of the Interior will have completed their share of $15,000.

Two remarkable incidents brought deep encouragement. At Chicago Seminary a group of strong young men have drawn together in their desire to go to the foreign field as a unit. These men have faced the call of the Board to place their reënforcements in our most needy mission, and are planning to join the Madura Mission

when preparation is complete. This will bring four new workers for Madura in the next two years. A spirit of rare devotion can be found among student groups in many places, but this Chicago Band will write missionary history in a few years if their plans can be carried out.

At Ames, Ia., a similar plan has sprung up among the agricultural students. A band of seven has offered its services for the founding of a new mission in Africa or for the reënforcing of our present missions. Their emphasis on industrial training and agriculture promises large service.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., the interest in Dr. Jeffery's new church building continues, and a race is going on between their own building plans and the cathedral church for Aruppukottai.

The Western horizon in these days is ablaze with hope. The Board has many of its most loyal and liberal supporters in that part of the country.

SOME RECENT COMMISSIONINGS

There is no more impressive service connected with the Board's work than the commissioning of its newly appointed missionaries. Four such services held recently deserve mention.

On May 25, the churches of Tolland County, Conn., united in sending out Rev. and Mrs. Cedric E. Crawford, who go to Mexico. Not only do the churches, as such, stand back of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, but the Tolland County Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1813, adopts them also. At this service, Dr. Patton preached the sermon and presented the Commission on behalf of the Prudential Committee.

The Winnetka (Ill.) church has adopted as its missionaries Rev. and Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds, who are bound for North China. On May 30, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were married, Dr. Ernest Bourner Allen and Dr. Gammon officiating. Immediately after the marriage ceremony the Commissioning Service was held. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Chicago office, presented the Commission for the Prudential Committee of the Board. Then followed "The Commissioning by the Church," in which, through a special responsive reading, the church ministers and people and the missionaries pledged their "thought, prayers, and love," and declared their mutual purpose to share both burdens and joys. The prayer of consecration was offered by the pastor, Rev. James A. Richards.

Most unusual was the service in United Church, New Haven, on May 31, when two of the church's own members, Rev. William McCance and his *fiancée*, Miss Mary Sargent, were commissioned. Dean Charles R. Brown, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, and Dr. Robert E. Hume shared in the service. Secretary Eddy presented the Commission. At the front of the church hung the Christian service flag, bearing at the top fifteen gold stars for missionaries of the church who had died in the service, and at the bottom eight silver stars for those still living who have been or are in the mission field (five of them Humes!). At the close of the service, amid a hush that could be felt, a representative of the Woman's Association pinned on the flag the two new silver stars for Mr. McCance and Miss Sargent. Like the Hume family, they are to serve in our Marathi Mission.

Another impressive commissioning was held in the Newton Center Church on Sunday, June 12, when Dr. and Mrs. Phillips F. Greene were sent forth. Dr. Barton and Secretary Bell, both of whom attend that church, shared in the service, Dr. Barton preaching the sermon and Secretary Bell offering the prayer of consecration. Dr. Greene is the son and grandson of American Board missionaries to Turkey. His grandfather was the veteran, Rev. J. K. Greene, D.D., of Constantinople; and his father, Rev. Frederick Greene, served for four years in Van, where young Dr. Phillips Greene was born. The father and mother were present for the son's commissioning.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TURKEY

Sivas as the "Hub" of Interior Turkey

Writing about the middle of March, after a trying winter, having had no home letters or news from the outside world since September, 1920, Mr. W. E. Hawkes, the only American man in Sivas, sends his home people a letter, from which we are permitted to quote the following:—

"If any one thinks that Sivas is the jumping-off place in Turkey, he is entirely wrong. We are the center or, as they say in Boston, the 'Hub' of a large wheel, the crossroads of the interior. It is true there are some short cuts across the spokes, but these are very poor traveling. Roads lead from here south, to Cesarea and the railroad, which takes you to the Cilician Plain or to Konia, Afion Kara Hissar, Eski-Shehir, and Angora; or if the road conditions are not too bad, one can go direct to Angora via Yozgat. Southeast the road goes to Gurun, Marash, Aintab, and Aleppo; or a little more directly east, to Malatia, Harpoot, Arabkir, Diarbekir, Mardin, and Aleppo. The road northeast goes to Erzingan, Erzroom, and the Caucasus, or to the Black Sea at Trebizond. If you take the well-traveled road slightly northwest, you can go to Tokat, Amassia, Marsovan, and reach the Black Sea at Samsoun.

LEFT, MISS E. D. CUSHMAN, OF KONIA
RIGHT, MISS MARY L. GRAFFAM, OF SIVAS

Taken in Sivas, September, 1920. Miss Cushman is now in charge of the new trachoma hospital in Constantinople. She has had wonderful success in relief and orphanage work during the past few years. Miss Graffam, also, is a genuine leader in forces for good in Central Turkey

"With the Constantinople way shut off, as it is now, all the travel to Angora through the Caucasus comes either through Erzroom or Samsoun, and our autos were asked for continually in the late fall to take prominent officials one way or the other. The Minister of Education and the Ambassador to Russia both went through here that way, and Beki Sami Bey's party went from Samsoun to the railroad in our cars."

Mr. Hawkes has had charge of the industrial work connected with the boys' orphanage and the boys' apprentice home. In the orphanage the boys are in school half a day and at work half a day. In the latter the boys are at work all day. They are learning to be blacksmiths, locksmiths, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, and molders; are learning tannery and tailoring, shoemaking, both new and repairing. There are apprentices in carpentry and masonry; there are chauffeurs and barbers(!). "This makes quite a plant," says Mr. Hawkes; "but as it

is pretty well organized, and as my two assistants in the management are trustworthy men, it runs very well."

Mr. Hawkes also superintends the distribution of food and has charge of the food storehouse. The Sivas bakery, under the Near East Relief, makes 1,000 loaves of bread daily. Mr. Hawkes handles all the farm work, including the monastery fields and gardens and the farm where the flour mill is located. He lives out at the latter place, going in to Sivas daily. The snow has been deep, and up to the time of his letter only a few days of thaw had made them realize that spring and maybe a release was coming.

A high tribute is paid to Miss Graffam for the influence she has had in the difficult work of dealing with the Turks. Miss Nina E. Rice is in charge of the girls' orphanage and is teaching Bible classes in the upper school, which comprises both boys and girls.

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Praying Through

Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers, of Adana, describes the spiritual influences at work among the Christians in his city, and refers especially to the evangelistic services of the Easter season. He says:—

"Here in Adana nightly meetings were held all through Holy Week. The theme was the utterances on the cross. The church was full each evening and the spirit manifested was fine and deep. It is pathetic and inspiring to watch individuals and groups of people struggling through tragic experiences to higher planes of thought and life.

"The subject of the first meeting was 'Father, forgive them.' The impression made was profound. One man, offering prayer in tearful voice, made contrite confession to the effect that whenever he saw the face of a Turk his heart was filled with indignation, anger, and hatred. The thought of his wife and dear little ones, either cruelly treated and murdered or wantonly burned to death, together with the hundreds of others who perished under inhuman treatment, filled his heart with a spirit of hot revenge. But in the presence of the cross, with this prayer of the Crucified One ringing in his ear and piercing his heart, he earnestly prayed for a contrite heart and a forgiving spirit, freed from the desire of revenge which is possible only by the indwelling grace of the meek and lowly and forgiving Lord Jesus.

"This utterance found response in the assembly, and several prayers were offered for the Armenian people, that they may be imbued with this spirit of forgiveness and good will, leaving the execution of vengeance with the Lord, for 'vengeance belongeth unto the Lord.' It is inspiring to watch the struggle of a human soul through trial and suffering and torture towards the Jesus-like attitude.

"There were a goodly number of orphan boys and girls in the meetings, some of whom led in prayer. As one listened to these child voices raised in prayer in the public assembly, the words of the Master came to mind, 'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise.'"

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THE PHILIPPINES

The Lake Lanao Conference

It is the season of conferences at home, and the season starts earlier in the Philippine Islands. For some years, now, a Christian conference has been held in April at beautiful Lake Lanao, in the northwestern part of Mindanao.

From a letter written by Rev. Irving M. Channon, of Cagayan, we quote some news about the conference:—

"We had a gathering of sixty Americans, with forty American children and about one hundred Filipinos. There were thirty-two Presbyterian missionaries, six Congregational, three

Methodist, four Christian, and a number of American school-teachers.

"The spirit of the conference was fine. There was a wealth of material to draw on for speakers, and the program had been carefully studied so as to be both instructive and inspirational. A three days' Sunday school conference followed the Bible conference. Rev. Mr. Ryan, of the Sunday School Union, had his stereopticon and showed pictures from various mission stations of the world. He also brought many wall charts and pictures illustrative of Sunday school work.

"The mission meetings of our own Board and of the Presbyterian Board followed immediately. . . . The spirit of union, coöperation, and hearty fellowship was abundant and continuous throughout the conference.

"A short time before I left for the conference, forty young men asked me for the privilege of meeting in our boys' dormitory to organize a young men's club or a Young Men's Christian Association. They were mostly high school boys; they wanted their club to be a strictly religious affair. They have had two meetings. The movement was entirely spontaneous, born of the good feeling and the influence of the Christian Endeavor Society; but it sorely needs leadership to make it effective as a Y. M. C. A."

BROTHERS

Best clothes — past and present

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AFRICA

A Reporter's Story

Sometime in February, a Johannesburg paper—its name did not appear on the clipping sent us—printed the following story of a visit by one of its staff to a picture show in one of the mine compounds, of which readers of the *Missionary Herald* have already heard. We give it as 'twas told, since it shows vividly how this bit of social work appeared to a newspaper man. A paragraph in a recent *Herald* told something of the way the mine authorities had taken up the idea. The "Native Recruiting Corporation" has given a generous subscription toward the fund, and the "African Films Trust" is to provide fourteen portable machines, with operators, to show pictures at fourteen different points along the Reef. Our Mr. Ray Phillips will be censor and supervisor of the performances throughout the Reef. Here is the reporter's story:—

City Deep Cinema—Mission Work among Natives

Last Saturday I went to a bioscope. A good part of Johannesburg did the same, no doubt, so there is nothing in that. But whether from swank or cussedness (as my enemies have it), I seldom go to bioscopes. But this was a novelty.

In the first place, it was "under a wide and starry sky." No painted, smirking cherubs or insinuating, lightly-clothed damsels smiled at us from ceiling or curtain raiser. We had no curtain raiser and, as I have said, the sky was overhead.

For nine months past, Rev. R. E. Phillips, of the American Board of Missions, has been giving outdoor performances to natives on the Reef. During the nine months or so of his experiment, he has traveled from Johannesburg to Springs, giving bioscope displays. Thanks to the African Films, he has been able to secure a number of pictures eminently suited to his audiences, and so far the idea has proved a great success.

The Curtain Raiser

Well, on Saturday, when Mr. F. B. Bridgman and I arrived at the City Deep compound, we found the operator, Mr. Phillips, who seems to have no time limit to his work, ready to begin. The first film was a graphic of the career of a native, who is recruited by the W. N. L. A. in Portuguese East. First, some river scenery, then the boys being inspected, vaccination, and farewell dance, the start, the journey to the coast, the getting on board "the lugger" or light craft that takes them to the steamer, the arrival at the mine, "skoff-time" at the mine (this amused the audience immensely), and the start for home with heavy boxes full of newly acquired treasures.

I understand this film has been shown all over the country for some eighteen months, and it is well worth seeing. Other films followed. The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was followed attentively, but more silently; but a gymnastic display was followed with keen interest, especially when the clown bumped down and turned up smiling.

It was a strange, almost uncanny feeling. This vast crowd of natives, perhaps 2,500, all packed tightly together in the darkness below and around the lantern. For a while an attentive silence, except when a pipe was lit or a guttural voice gave a short exclamation; then when something exciting happened, when they could almost recognize their brothers climbing into the ship or getting into the train, a babble of tongues; and every now and then long-drawn-out sentences of surprise or pleasure.

Now and again Mr. Phillips spoke a word or two of explanation in their

THE CHIEF, THE HEIR APPARENT, THE YOUNGER SON

language, otherwise there was no sound except the tongues aforesaid, the sharp click of a match, and the pent-up feeling of closely packed hundreds of human beings straining their eyes in the darkness.

A Record House

It must easily have been the largest audience in Johannesburg that evening, and probably by no means the noisiest. The idea is to provide harmless amusement for natives for an hour or two occasionally in the evening, to give them something else for recreation than brawls or vicious amusements. The men who are doing this, and devoting much time and thought to making it a success, are trying, even in what may appear a comparatively small way, to give the Rand native some hint of the fact that amusement may be amusing and yet harmless. There is also the educational side, which, as time goes on, will develop.

As the missioners realize, care must be exercised in the choice of suitable films. Like children, the natives prefer scenes of action, where a little

horseplay comes in occasionally. Native scenes, pictures of animals, sports, and films of a similar nature, are all popular.

Somewhere about 9.10 P.M. the word "Good-by" appeared on the white sheet. In a minute or two the crowd had melted away, silently, mysteriously, into the shadows. At all events, thanks to their two mission friends, the boys at the City Deep had had quite a good time, at no cost to themselves, perhaps even some profit.

D. L.

CHINA

Outstation Jottings

Rev. Alfred D. Heininger sends us the following:—

"Kao T'ang is the southernmost of our Tehsien, Shantung, outstations. It is the county seat of a county having about two hundred thousand people. On my last visit to Kao T'ang, I attended the dedication exercises of the government-established girls' school. They have had a lower primary school for about seven years, but this higher primary or grammar school has only been established for a year. A new building is in process of erection; the dedication exercises were held at this time because the weather is still sufficiently mild so that the audience could sit on benches out in the yard. There was a long program, both forenoon and afternoon, consisting chiefly of short essays, songs, motion songs, gymnastic drills, and games; at noon, the guests were invited to remain for refreshments—melon seeds, peanuts, cakes, and tea—and cigarettes. It was a *big event.* Representatives from the two higher primary schools for boys were present, also the supervisor of schools and the county magistrate.

"Just picture, if you can, twenty-four girls the size of our eighth grade girls at home (or larger) coming marching across the yard trying to keep in step, then forming in line and going through gymnastic exercises, but all of them except four with bound feet! Tiny feet that would measure but four or five inches in length! Imagine these girls going through dumb-bell drills! One drill had fifteen exercises and another had twenty, and the girls went through both of them twice. One of the games was a contest between two sides of eight girls each; they stood in line and ran, one at a time for each side, to the other side of the yard, seized a stick with a small flag, and ran back to their original position—a race for bound-footed girls! It was indeed pathetic. Five girls out of the forty-eight who participated in the day's events did not have bound feet; most or all of these five are connected with the church. The church formerly had a girls' school at Kao T'ang, and there is great need that the school should be opened again.

"At the close of the entertainment, the county magistrate spoke briefly, complimenting very highly the drills and the program throughout; he said there was just one thing wrong, and that was that the girls nearly all had bound feet! Speaking, as he did, just at the close of the drills, when this particular disadvantage of foot-binding was so strikingly evident, it is certainly to be hoped that his words may produce results.

"A very striking feature of the program was the anti-Japanese sentiment; in essay after essay the girls spoke against Japan's treatment of China and Korea. In one, China was likened to a donkey, Japan to a tiger, America to a chicken. The stupid donkey was grazing, unconscious of the fact that the tiger was just about to pounce upon him and tear him to pieces. Suddenly the chicken made a noise, and this frightened the tiger and drove him away! In the race or contest mentioned above, the prize was the privilege of 'beating up' Japan. The winning side ran together across the court, where a large, red paper ball was lying on the ground, and vigorously beat this ball with

DESTROYING OPIUM

Feeding the flames at a public burning place in Peking

their sticks. The ball represented Japan. This was carried out twice, with quite evident satisfaction to students, teachers, and audience, including officials! On Sunday I heard two speakers at one of the boys' grammar schools, and both spoke against Japan. These are straws showing which way the 'wind blows' in China."

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Late Items from Lintsing

Writing on April 4, Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman says:—

"Things are humming here in Lintsing (in Shantung District) these days, for we are the big interior station for the Red Cross road building and headquarters for several other relief societies. Mr. Eastman is recruiting officer for workmen for the road and has general supervision of other forms of relief, so his hands are more than full.

"The road between Tehsien and Lintsing is nearly finished. The first auto to arrive in Lintsing came in last Wednesday. It certainly caused great excitement in the compound. We expect our Lintsing auto to arrive next week.

"Our opportunities are tremendous now. Our present church building is far too small. Hundreds are turned away every Sunday because they can't get in. Mrs. Houlding and I have an industrial school of 120 women. All of our schools are crowded to the limit."

Advice to Graduates

From a few of the season's baccalaureate addresses

You are leaving college and finding your places in the world in a most difficult and trying time. Thought is confused and uncertain, and there is no clear path forward. . . . You are fortunate that this is true. It is well for a man to face difficulty in his youth. Ease is no friend of ours, but hardship, trial, danger, temptation, the utmost burden a man can stagger under and not lose his spirit—these are his truest friends.

I covet for you, each one, the hardest place he can find, the place of severest toil and greatest sacrifice, for it is in the meeting of a task worthy of him, and a little larger and more difficult than he can ever accomplish to his satisfaction, that a man finds lasting joy.

President J. M. Thomas, of Pennsylvania State College.

Of the 1,600,000,000 persons said to be in the world, a billion are untouched by Christian civilization, possible helpers, every man of them, in the making of a better world; possible enemies of all that is high and noble in human society. . . . Surely in this time there will be many men who will give themselves, in some great sphere of service, to the rediscovery and reapplication to our disordered and divided human society of these fundamental principles under which groups and nations can alone live together in peace and progress. They are not to be found in any new philosophy, in any new scheme of political reconstruction. For one, I believe they are all to be found in the Bible, in those teachings which need only to be put into action to achieve the results for which earnest men everywhere are praying.

Dr. Alexander MacColl, to graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

There is nothing more flattering to a man than to tell him that his failures in life are not due to himself, but to others, or to a wrong condition and economy among his fellowmen. It is flattering, but it is false and fatal. . . . The greatest Teacher who ever appeared on earth taught the doctrine of the differing talents, and that the man of one was as sacredly responsible for it as the man of five was for them.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University.

The great, underlying task of our college, like that of every other college, is to assist the people to work out the problems of a truer and more effective democracy. But we must remember that the trained expert serves democracy only as he does the work of democracy, advances its interests, works its will. He cannot work for himself alone. He must be a real democrat.

President Butterfield, of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

There is no man who completes his education until he is buried. Furthermore, every man may be said to be self-educated. The measure of a job is how much you put into it and, second, how much you get out of it. To do more than you are paid for, and do it with cheerful enthusiasm, is one of the best rules for success. You must practice your profession in association with men, and it is often the judgment of those men upon your work that decides the award of life's prizes.

President Nichols, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The New Jerusalem and the new Boston will not come down out of heaven ready-made, but only as men respond to God's on-moving in their lives, giving them visions, ideals, inspirations, courage, strength. The New Jerusalem and the new Boston

will come only by the on-rushing of the spirit of the mighty God through the spirits of brave, willing, and obedient men. The new city will not come except it come through men who follow the truth and who live by the truth. The greatest traitor is he who talks truth, but lives a lie.

Historians tell of the golden age; but golden ages belong, not to historians, but to prophets and poets; to men of visions and dreams; to men of hope and faith; to men of courage and strength, of purpose and will. The golden age is yours and is yet to be. It is better farther on. You are at the dawn of the golden age. To John it appeared as his favorite city "came down new out of heaven from God." For you I see the possibility of our America "coming down new out of heaven from God."

. . . And this is your glorious opportunity, my young friends, to put foundations under the "castles in air"; to build the new city; to drive piles, to lay the concrete, after models and ideals and visions coming down new out of heaven from God. It is a higher privilege to help build a holy city than to live in a holy city let down ready-made from the skies.

Where begin? First with your own self. Are you decent, are you honest, are you square? Are you straight-up-and-down, forward-looking? Have you the courage of your convictions? Will you stand by this? Have you sense, tact, industry? Are you companionable, a team worker? Then go; live your own life in your family, in your community, in your home, in your school, in your church, in your state. "Fear God in your own village and do your part."

President Murlin, of Boston University.

WORLD BRIEFS

The general secretary of the Filipino Students' Federation has been touring the Pacific Coast, gaining many members for the Federation. Meetings were held to promote fellowship, strengthen Christian character, and spread knowledge about the Islands and peoples. The Federation issues a monthly journal called *The Philippine Herald.*

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner in honor of foreign students in this country. About five hundred guests were present, half of whom were foreign students. Among the after-dinner speakers were Mr. Roland S. Morris, recent ambassador to Japan; Mr. Spillane, the business manager of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and President Johnson, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

What will be the largest auditorium in Western Japan is being planned by the Kwansei Gakuin, the educational institution of the Canadian Methodist Mission, in Kobe. It is to seat 1,800 people. The institute has no main auditorium, but there are more than seven hundred students in the theological seminary and the colleges of literature and commerce, and about eight hundred students in the academy. When the structure is completed, the faculty intend that all these 1,500 students and their teachers shall meet together in it for a daily service.

The New York Bible Society has moved into its new home, the Gothic structure given the society from the estate of Mr. James Talcott. The New York Bible Society maintains a worker at Ellis Island, who distributes to immigrants copies of the Bible in their own language. Last year 15,225 volumes were given in this way. The society maintains a missionary along the water front and on vessels. During 1920 this man, Rev. W. G. Jones, distributed more than sixteen thousand Bibles on 3,558 vessels, ranging from canal boats and barges to ocean liners. The society has printed the Scriptures in fifty-three languages and publishes six different works for the blind, including the King James Version of the Bible in the new universal type for the blind, the latter in coöperation with the American Library Association.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church is being celebrated this year. The convention which organized the society was presided over by Rt. Rev. William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who had served as chaplain of the Con-

tinental Congress, and who numbered George Washington among his parishioners at Christ Church, Philadelphia. Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-spangled Banner," assisted in drafting the society's constitution. The plans for the celebration of the anniversary include the presentation of a pageant illustrating the hundred years' work, the publication of a history of the organization, and various meetings and ceremonials which will culminate, on November 6, in a thanksgiving service in every parish and mission of the Church, simultaneously—in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Mexico, Brazil, Hawaii, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Africa.

THE CHRONICLE

ARRIVALS IN THIS COUNTRY

May —. In Vancouver, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, of the Japan Mission.

May 16. In Vancouver, Rev. and Mrs. William C. Miller, of Canton, South China.

May 19. In San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Gardner, of Foochow; and Miss Josephine E. Horn, of Fenchow, Shansi, North China.

June 2. In New York, Rev. and Mrs. Edward S. Cobb, of Kyoto, Japan.

ARRIVALS ON THE FIELD

May 14. In Durban, Natal, South Africa, Rev. and Mrs. Henry A. Stick, returning from furlough; Miss Margaret E. Walbridge, joining the mission.

BIRTHS

March 11. In Kolambogan, Mindanao, P. I., to Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Woodward, of the Philippine Mission, a son, Frank Thomas.

April 2. In New York City, to Mr. and Mrs. William L. Nute, recently of Tarsus, Central Turkey, a son, Cyril Haas.

April 11. In Tunghsien, China, to Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, of the North China Mission, a daughter, Mary Frances.

April 19. In Hopei, Tientsin, China, to Rev. and Mrs. Earle H. Ballou, a son, Lawrence Haven.

April 23. In Kobe, Japan, to Mr. and Mrs. Dana I. Grover, of the Japan Mission, a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

DEATHS

May 25. In Pasadena, Cal., Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D., LL.D., of Tarsus, Central Turkey. (See page 245.)

May 31. In Chagford, England, at Dartmoor Sanatorium, of tuberculosis, Mabel L., wife of Rev. John T. Tucker, of Dondi, West Central Africa Mission. At the completion of their furlough year, in March, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker sailed for their field. During their stay between steamers in Lisbon, it was discovered that Mrs. Tucker had contracted tuberculosis. She returned to friends in Devonshire, England, and Mr. Tucker proceeded to Africa. He returned to England in time to be with his wife for some weeks before she died.

June 7. In Boston, Mass., Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., of Prague, Czechoslovakia. (See page 240.)

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Smith College has just bestowed the degree of L.H.D. upon Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, president of Kobe College.

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During last month's Commencements, Secretary Patton was given a D.D. from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Associate Secretary Eddy received the same honor—a D.D.—from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; and Rev. Edward S. Cobb, of the Japan Mission, was made a Doctor of Divinity by Amherst College.

PROF. HAGOPIAN

PROF. SIVASLIAN

Through an unfortunate mistake in making up the June number of the *Missionary Herald*, the titles under the portraits of the two Armenian professors described in the article by Mr. Dana K. Getchell, of Marsovan, were exchanged. We apologize to Mr. Getchell for the error, and reprint the pictures herewith, with the names which should be attached to them.

You are the Partners

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING at Los Angeles authorized and urged the American Board to lay before our churches throughout the country the serious and alarming figures confronting the treasury.

Deficit September 1, 1920, $242,544
Deficit July 1, 1921, $430,132

Only Individual Gifts Can Save Us

Every dollar sent in by individuals in this emergency is credited on your church apportionment, thus giving an opportunity to bring many churches "over the top" to their new figures, and enlisting thousands of friends in the spiritual privilege of sacrificial service. Our "objective" is to save the present year from deficit — that requires $200,000 extra by September 1, 1921.

PASTORS: Please inform your people of our dire straits.

TREASURERS: Please send the last dollar due us from your balances.

FRIENDS: Join the prayers of thousands, that this spiritual challenge may reach the hearts of those who can help.

Please thoughtfully consider the Board's needs and your opportunity to help, then — send your generous check.

3,000 Gifts from Individuals Needed

THE LATE DR. T. D. CHRISTIE AND MRS. CHRISTIE

We regret that this photograph came too late for the July number of the *Herald*, which contained an account of the late Dr. Christie's life. This picture is suggestive of the splendid team work done by this "modern Paul" and his loyal wife. Together they had the vision of the establishment of a school for Armenian boys in Tarsus; together they made the venture; and together they lived to see inspiring results. It is through their united efforts, their prayers, their intelligent guidance, that St. Paul's College is what it is today.

On Tuesday, July 5th, the Prudential Committee took the necessary formal action authorizing the engagement of the first representative of Marietta College, in its new Marietta-in-Tarsus movement. This "New England College in Ohio" now undertakes what we trust will be a large share in the conduct of St. Paul's College, doing for that institution what Pomona is doing for the International College at Smyrna, and Dartmouth for Anatolia College at Marsovan. Thus one more step is taken toward the fullest realization of the vision of Dr. and Mrs. Christie